

11 Nov 82

"Machin / Gambler"

3) may
(3) To make it credible that you will
take a gamble — even what appears
to the objective observer, or the adversary, as
a very reckless gamble, with ^{odds} losses of success
(esp. if what seems a significant reward)
and high odds of great loss, even (mutual)
suicide —

is a difficult problem, and generally
a much loosier one,

than to make it credible that at any
given point, & under any circumstances,
the central decision-maker ⁽³⁾ will choose
what appears to him to be ⁽⁶⁾ certain loss,
certain suicide (even if mutual, even if
previously threatened), or great loss,
(irreversible, irrevocable, "end of play")

Hitler was, & appeared to be, a reckless
(+ "optimistic") gambler — & used this appearance.

It is (Cole Gray) to work to "enlarge
the slim possibility that a man can
be kept limited, or danger can be reduced
in large-scale war" ("of moral")
is to enhance credibility that

a) that all be carried out (in belief
it does not "end the play, shut off future
experiments

or b) delegation will occur... (e.g. to COW system),
especially if accompanied by fear of
enemy promptness (in O-C case).

There is also a problem in convincing
opponents of your willingness to inflict
great damage on 1) civilians, or
2) the environment.

But this is solvable, by demonstration
(the public is likely to underestimate the capacity
of the leaders for this, less so, opponents).

(The leaders may think the more of a problem

- conveying the (foreign) of the Tongans,
than it is. (Perhaps the image that
foreigners see the as ~~is~~ the
the families, friend, public, or the
strangers do. - show their illusions.
(Close foreigners have less illusions about
strangers ...)